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NUMBER 207.

EVENING BULLETIN.

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Club Prices.—*In Advance*.—5¢ County Dailies or Tri-Weekly for \$25; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$6; 2 copies 1 year \$5; 6 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$1 50 each. Weekly Bulletin—11 copies for \$10.

When the Daily Courier or the Daily Times—*Weekly* is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

Advertiser's Note.—If a sum is paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail are payable in advance.

The river was at a stand yesterday with 7 feet 2 inches water in the canal and 4 feet 4 inches on the falls. Frequent and heavy showers have fallen during the last two days.

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The Empress for New Orleans.—We need only remind those going South that the Empress is commanded by Capt. E. T. Sturgeon. He is a guarantee that she will reach her destination safely. Passengers will find on her superb accommodations.

Those who have traveled with Capt. Sturgeon need not be told that every attention is paid on his boat to the wants and comfort of all around him. The Empress arrived last evening and we were favored by her clerks with the latest dates.

The Empress, having been detained, will leave for New Orleans to-morrow evening.

For St. Louis.—The Fashion is the packet for St. Louis to-day. She is commanded by Capt. J. M. Martin, one of the most popular officers on the river. The Fashion arrived at Portland about 11 o'clock on Thursday night, making the trip in 52 hours. We thank Messrs. Smith and DeHart for copies of the manifest regularly to Louisville. Not only the greatest portion of mail matter for our own State, but also Tennessee passes through the Louisville postoffice.

We must do the present Postmaster General the justice to say, that, since he has assumed the office, he has brought about great reforms; but much remains yet to be done. When the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company arrange their new running schedule, we may allude again to this subject.

Mysterious Disappearance.—A young man of steady habits and numerous correspondents, by the name of David D. Blakeman, 23 years of age, who taught school at Pleasant Grove, near Springfield, Ky., in the winter of 1855-'56, was seen in Danville on the 1st of April, 1856, since which time his friends can get no trace of him. He is well proportioned, 6 feet high, light hair, high forehead, blue eyes, and prominent nose. If any one can give the least information concerning him, it will comfort an afflicted mother and friends.

Stage and hotel proprietors will please examine their old way-bills, to ascertain what direction he went. Direct to Mary Blakeman, Union City, Branch county, Michigan.

Other papers please copy.

NASHVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY BURNED OUT—Loss \$100,000.—The extensive iron manufacturing establishment owned by a stock company in Nashville, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. After many years of laborious effort to establish itself, it had just begun to pay, and had at least \$40,000 worth of work on hand, and one hundred and twenty mechanics constantly employed.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It is estimated that the loss to the company will not fall short of \$100,000. The company was insured to the amount of \$32,500, as follows:

Tennessee Maries, \$10,000; Etta, Hartford, \$5,000;

Farmers' and Mechanics', Philadelphia, \$5,000;

Quaker City and Girard Marine, Philadelphia, each \$5,000, and Provincial, Toronto, C. W., \$2,500.

FIRE AT CASEYVILLE, KY.—The large two-story frame building of Mr. J. M. Lamb, of Caseyville, was consumed by fire on the morning of the 23d, about 2 o'clock. The warehouse of Messrs. Buchanan & Ackers, near by, and the stable of Col. Geo. Simpson, took fire several times, but by the most untiring efforts of the citizens were saved. Mr. Lamb and family narrowly escaped with their lives, not being able to save even their clothing. Loss \$3,000; no insurance.

DREADFUL MURDER IN TAYLOR COUNTY.—We have intelligence of a dreadful murder in Taylor county, which was committed on Tuesday night last. The victim was a respectable farmer named Henry Simpson, residing about eleven miles north from Greensburg. He had in his possession about \$2,000. That day one of his neighbors, Mr. Roberts, a very elderly man, having \$1,000, gave it in possession of Simpson, who was murdered and robbed. At the time his family were all absent.

J. A. Merrick—I board at Brown's hotel; saw Randolph in the parlor ten or fifteen minutes before the negroes were hung; went across the street to the court house yard; heard the crowd down the street; heard the negroes brought over the fence, and urged him not; a policeman put him out; I followed him around to Maxwell's stable; conversed with him and appreciated his feelings. I told him the jail was strong and could not possibly be entered; Morris then came and said the negroes would be hung without doing anything about the jail; I thought that Joyce was made calm, when Morris said if you have any blood now is your time; Joyce was alternately frenzied and sane.

Mr. Howell—Am a policeman; saw Joyce, Prince, Randolph, and Maloney in the jail yard before dark.

C. W. Tiller—Was one of the police that guarded the jail on the occasion in question.

Elston—Went to the jail, saw Joyce, Randolph, and Prince there, and heard many others talking, urging violence.

Meadows—Heard Morris say there was but one time to do it (hanging the negroes) and that is now.

J. G. Galbreath—Saw Joyce, Prince, and Randolph at the jail yard; heard a great deal, but know very little; Joyce was at the jail yard; he urged him not to hang them over the fence, and urged him not; a policeman put him out; I followed him around to Maxwell's stable; conversed with him and appreciated his feelings. I told him the jail was strong and could not possibly be entered; Morris then came and said the negroes would be hung without doing anything about the jail; I thought that Joyce was made calm, when Morris said if you have any blood now is your time; Joyce was alternately frenzied and sane.

Mr. Howell—Am a policeman; saw Randolph in the jail yard; saw Joyce, Prince, and Maloney after dark; heard Joyce say, "shoot, for I've nothing to live for anyway"; saw Prince trying to get over the fence near where Gen. Pilcher was, who said no man should come in unless he was a soldier.

Thos. Raugh—Went down to the jail after the verdict was rendered; saw Prince, Joyce, and Randolph; about dark saw Prince shaking his finger at Pilcher, using exclamations. I did not understand; heard Randolph say he would stay there a week but that he would have them.

At this point Mr. E. S. Craig, attorney for the Commonwealth, remarked that there was more testimony, but of the same substance already offered. He therefore declined introducing anything further.

The witnesses for the defence were then introduced:

Elston—Dinner—Saw a crowd and went down to jail; heard the negroes brought down and pistols fired; saw the negroes brought over the fence; I do not believe it was Randolph; there are none of the prisoners who I could identify as being connected with the mob.

Theodore D. Thwaites—Am a bar-keeper at Brown's hotel; knew Elton, Randolph, and Morris; after dark saw Randolph and Joyce; Joyce sat on the fence; I do not believe it was Randolph; heard him say, "shoot, for I've nothing to live for anyway"; saw Prince trying to get over the fence near where Gen. Pilcher was, who said no man should come in unless he was a soldier.

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James A. Murray—Saw Mr. Prince the night before the mob; he requested me to go with him, that he might find Billy Green.

At this point in the testimony, the Attorneys for the defense offered to introduce evidence concerning the good character of the accused. Mr. Craig remarked that he was acquainted with most of them and knew their reputation as orderly, law-abiding citizens.

Judge Logan then entered upon a review of the entire evidence, condensing, collating, and systematizing the whole in a very able manner. He remarked that it did not matter who exactly hung the negroes, but whoever gave countenance to the affair was equally culpable. During the rendering of the decision the counsel made several exceptions, and begged to be heard finally to-day. To this the Chancellor consented. He however admitted the following of the accused to bail in \$500 each, with security in the same amount: P. W. Bibb, Nick Bemar, Trip Astes, John Letzay, and Thomas F. Bell.

Upon application of Mr. Riley, who desired to make an argument tending a legal point involved in the case, the Chancellor deferred his decision relative to Wm. Joyce, Laurence Prince, Henry Jones, and Mr. Morris. These persons were delivered into the custody of the Sheriff, and Morris taken to prison. The others were placed under the patrol of their Attorney. With this, however, Judge Logan had nothing to do, and the Sunday Democrat errs very grossly in speaking of his having committed them to the custody of their attorneys.

There was a very great crowd in the Chancery Court room, and considerable feeling manifested.

But the clear, conclusive, and impartial summing up of the facts and the law in the case, by the learned Chancellor, quieted every mind.

From the Little Rock True Democrat we learn that Dr. David Dale Owen, of Indiana, has been appointed by Gov. Conway to make a geological survey of Arkansas. Dr. Owen will enter upon the discharge of his duties about the middle of October, by which time he will have completed the survey of Kentucky, in which he is now and has been for some time past engaged.

The Grand Encampment of Knight Templars of Kentucky met in Georgetown, Ky., on Tuesday, the 26th instant, and the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

M. E. Sir David J. Ayres, of Lexington, G. M.

" " T. N. Wise, of Covington, D. G. M.

" " S. F. Gano, of Georgetown, G. G.

" " J. K. Goodloe, of Versailles, C. G.

Sir Knight Rev. S. L. Adams, of Lexington, G. P.

" " H. R. Orr, of Paris, G. S. W.

" " C. F. Meyer, of Lexington, G. J. W.

" " W. M. Samuels, of Paris, G. R.

" " J. McCracken, of Lexington, G. Tr.

" " Frank Tryon, of Louisville, G. S. B.

" " W. C. Minger, of Covington, G. S. B.

" " John Clark, of Georgetown, G. W.

" " D. D. Richardson, of Lexington, G. S.

With the constitution will undoubtedly be submitted to the people separate provisions, making it both a slave and free state, and which receives a majority of the votes of the electors, there will be no part of the country where the negroes will be slaves.

Which of these propositions will be successful we cannot and care not to predict. The number of voters in favor of introducing slavery into Oregon is at least one hundred per cent. greater than it was one year or eighteen months ago; we believe it is three hundred per cent.

But we do not believe there are five hundred voters in Oregon who, in exercising their suffrage upon this question, will be influenced by considerations of the morality or immorality, abstract justice or injustice, &c., &c., of employing the negroes in slavery.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1857.

Sixty thousand dollars of the new cent, comprising six million pieces, were paid out at the Philadelphia mint on Monday and Tuesday, and orders are still coming in from all quarters of the Union, even from the South and Southwest, where the old cent never obtained circulation—the lowest prices being graduated to the smallest silver coin. From present indications, the old cent will be hurried out of use. The Philadelphia Ledger says there are at present nine presses engaged in making the impressions upon this new coin; five mills are also in constant operation, forming the rim on the coin previous to receiving the impression. These last named machines are capable of making rims upon three various kinds of coin at the same time; at present, however, they are engaged upon the new cent exclusively. About one hundred persons in all are constantly engaged in the operation of the mint, and at the present time the whole force are employed on the "cent." Each of the presses throws off eighty-six finished coins per minute. At this rate, working from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, P. M., the nine presses throw off each day the sum of \$2,746 40 in cents; that is, providing the presses are kept going regularly.

SPiritualism.—There is a convention of Spiritualists in session in New York, composed of strong-minded women and weak-minded men. One of the latter has discovered perpetual motion, or a machine which will in some mysterious way catch the motive power from some of the natural elements which surround us, and run without any expense for material to keep the power up. Another has a spiritual house which he constructs according to spiritual architecture, the human body being the model for this queer habitation—the ground floor being used for much the same purposes that ordinary dwellings are—the preparation of food; but the attic being set apart entirely for intellectual studies. This idea must have come from the spirit of some one of the luckless authors of the last century, who invariably followed their occupations in garrets, for the benefit of pure atmosphere, undisturbed seclusion, and cheap rent. The character of the convention may be divined by the nature of the propositions presented for its consideration.

It is thought, says the Washington Star, that ex-Governor Jo. Wright, of Indiana, will be sent to Berlin, and the Hon. C. Murphy (ex-Member of Congress), of Brooklyn, N. Y., will go to the Hague, in place of Mr. Belmont.

The post-office at Rogersville, Madison county, in this State, has been discontinued.

Mr. Joseph Hackett, of this city, has been granted a patent for improvement in cooking stoves.

LATER BY THE AFRICA.

The steamship Vanderbilt arrived at Southampton on the 15th instant, having made the passage in less than ten days. She had on board 201 passengers. The V. encountered very foggy weather from New York to the S. E. edge of the banks of Newfoundland, and strong gales from N. W. to N. E., with high seas thence to the 11th degree of longitude. She passed an iceberg in lat. 43 deg. 45 min., long. 43.

The U. S. steam frigate Niagara, in the service of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, arrived at Gravesend 14th inst. She was the object of universal attraction.

Lord Palmerston has recently made a speech in the House of Commons, in the course of which he said:

The House is aware that some months ago there occurred a very deplorable scene of violence and outrage at the Isthmus of Panama, that a quarrel began, nobody well knows how—some people say that it was a simple dispute between a passenger and a native about a water-melon; but at all events it acted like a spark thrown upon smouldering fire, which burst out into a flame, and the reciprocal dislike which had long been growing up led to acts of great violence and scenes of bloodshed which every body must deeply deplore.

The United States Government applied for redress for the past and security for the future, but I am sorry to say that the Government of New Grenada, which is not particularly celebrated for accurate recollections of duties or performance of obligations, refused compliance with those demands. Thence arose the negotiations and communications between the United States and New Grenada Governments, which have not yet led to any satisfactory termination. It is quite clear, I think, that that which is true in regard to private property also true in regard to a government—that it has its duties as well as rights; and the Government of New Grenada is bound to provide for security of persons and property passing along the railroad through its dominions. The excuse which it gave for refusing compensation to those who suffered by these excesses was, I think, to a certain degree, its own condemnation, because it alleged that the high-handed proceedings of the passengers for a long time before had created great exasperation, and it therefore was not wonderful that a slight cause should produce very considerable results.

Suicide of a General and a Commodore.—As a truly tragic episode of the Persian war, we have to mention the death, each by his own hand, of General Forster Stalker, commander of the forces, and Commodore Etheridge, of the navy. The verdict on Gen. Stalker's body was, that he came to his death from a pistol shot inflicted by his own hand in a fit of temporary insanity. There was no paper left to indicate this, and he was merely held to complain that the 3rd cavalry was not given him; and was also uneasy about the responsibility of sheltering the European troops during the approaching hot weather. The verdict on Com. Etheridge was, that he destroyed himself with his own hand while suffering under mental aberration, brought about by long continued anxiety connected with the duties of his command.

The Grand Duke Constantine at Paris.—The Times correspondent says: "If one is to credit, not all, but even half of what is heard from people who seem to have reason for what they say, the court is by this time a little disenchanted of its grand ducal visitor, and no very bitter tears would be shed on either side if the parting hour was to-morrow. Many little circumstances indicate, it is said, that, whatever favorable opinion his royal highness has, in common with every impartial man, of the intellectual powers of the Emperor of the French, he has no firm faith in the durability of the imperial regime. His imperial highness is thought to be rather abrupt and haughty to those with whom he comes in contact; and a manner which may be suited to St. Petersburg, where, at the will of the sovereign, the highest dignitary may be reduced to the lowest rank, is out of place in a civilized and polite nation. An anecdote is now running the round of certain circles, which, though I do not guarantee its truth, still rests on fair authority. A person, having waited on the Grand Duke in his apartment on some business of the day, was received rather abruptly and addressed ironically with—"Parlez hau, Monsieur, vite—et finsons."

The Russians in China.—The *Moniteur de la Flotte* says that the Russians are founding a great maritime establishment in the River Amoor, which they call Port Imperial. Two powerful batteries are being erected at this spot. The naval establishment of Port Imperial is to comprise factories, dry-docks, storehouses, powerful means of defence, and all the requisites for sheltering a large fleet.

Personal.—It is stated that Barnum, Gen. Tom Thumb, and "Little Cordelia Howard," have all met with signal failures in England, which is mostly owing, doubtless, to the sickness of Mr. Barnum.

The Hoosac Tunnel bill failed to pass the Massachusetts Senate over the Governor's veto, not receiving the requisite two-thirds vote. The vote was 21 years, 12 nays, and 7 absent or not voting. The reasons assigned by Governor Gardner for his veto are his apparent disbelief in the practicability of the operation; the judgment he forms of public opinion, as to its impracticability, in consequence of the slight amount of stock taken up in Boston and upon the line of the road; the unequal relative position of the corporation and the State in regard to the conditions formerly imposed by the Legislature; the certainty that a work of this magnitude must become, if pursued, an absolute public charge; and the present condition of the treasury, requiring retrenchment and reform, in conformity with the public demand, rather than the assumption of new and serious liabilities upon the part of the State.

Michelet, in a treatise on "birds," tells the following story:

A lady, one of our relatives, who lived in Louisiana, was sucking an infant. Every night her sleep was troubled by a strange sensation of a cold and gliding object which had been draining the milk from her bosom. On one occasion the same impression occurred, but she was awake. She sprang from her bed; she called out; they brought a light, searched, and turned down the bed-clothes. They found the frightened nursing, a serpent of large size and of a dangerous species.

The Supply of Cotton.—The discussions which are taking place among the Manchester manufacturers as to the feasibility of opening new supplies of cotton are of considerable interest in the United States in two points of view. If cotton of the best quality should ever be produced cheaply and in great abundance in British India, a fatal blow would be struck at slavery in the United States. The other aspect in which the subject is important results from the large indebtedness of our country abroad. Our large annual importations of goods, our enormous consumption of foreign iron, the immense amount of foreign capital we have used in the construction of our railroads, render it necessary that we should be large producers of some commodity or commodities we can export and for which we can always count on a steady demand. Cotton is precisely such a commodity, and the annual balance of trade would be fearfully against us if a competition in cotton growing should spring up in some quarter of the globe powerful enough to drive us from the market. The value of the cotton we now annually export is something like a hundred and thirty millions of dollars. We could not export this amount of any other agricultural product, even if we had it to spare, for there is no market that requires so large a supply. If we were to cease to be exporters of cotton, it is difficult to see how the country could pay its debts.

In alluding to the supply of cotton we do not write as partisans; we only aim to state facts. An association is about to be formed among the Manchester manufacturers to be called "The Cotton Supply Association," having for its object the promotion of the growth of cotton in the dependencies of Great Britain, particularly in India. At one of the Manchester meetings, the opinion was expressed that the English manufacturers pay £10,000,000 per annum more for the cotton they use than would be paid if cotton were produced, as it might be, in the British colonies. But, notwithstanding the attention which is given to the production of cotton elsewhere, we do not expect to see the markets of the world supplied from any other source than the United States. No great success has, as yet, attended the experiments in cotton culture of the British in India, or of the French in Algiers. The French attempts are likely to prove a failure. We have no doubt the English will get large supplies of inferior cotton from the East. But this will not prevent the extension of the market of the United States.

The cotton crop will continue to be the great staple of our exports, and the slave population of the country is likely to be pretty much absorbed in its cultivation. We infer this from the fact, shown by the treasury reports on commerce and navigation, that our exports of cotton are largely increasing, both in quantity and value. This will appear from the following statement respecting the export of the last two years:

Exports of cotton from the United States to all countries in 1856..... 4,351,431,701 pounds.
Exports of cotton from the United States to all countries in 1855..... 4,008,424,601 "

Excess in 1856 over 1855..... 343,007,100 "

Total value of cotton exported from the United States to all nations in 1856..... \$128,323,351

Total value of cotton exported from the United States to all nations in 1855..... 88,149,544

Excess in price per pound in 1856 over 1855..... .75 "

Buffalo Commercial.

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—The report made to Congress by the Statistical Bureau of the State Department, showing the number of passengers arrived in the United States during the year ended December 31st, 1856, has been printed, and fills about forty closely printed pages. The statistics are arranged with the clearness and accuracy which have characterized all the statistical reports issued under Mr. Flaggs's superintendence. The statements, compiled from returns made by collectors of the customs, set forth the number, sex, age, occupation of passengers arrived in the United States by sea from foreign countries during the year ended December 31, 1856, with the country in which they were born, the country in which they mean to reside, and the number that have died on the voyage. Appendix will find the following:

Statement of the number of passengers arrived in the United States by sea, from Foreign Countries, from September 30, 1843 to December 31, 1856

Years..... Miles..... Females..... Total.....

Years.	Miles	Females	Total
Sept. 30, 1843 to Sept. 30, 1844	45,897	35,897	84,764
Do 1844	69,179	49,311	119,496
Do 1845	90,975	66,778	157,649
Do 1846	94,471	62,592	156,963
Do 1847	136,128	92,833	228,463
Do 1848	129,256	119,915	259,968
Do 1849	150,904	113,393	315,394
Do 1850 to Dec. 31, 1850	88,282	27,107	115,370
Do 1851	245,017	163,745	408,762
Do 1852	135,200	66,401	201,601
Do 1853	238,783	164,178	307,961
Do 1854	244,857	175,587	420,444
Do 1855	185,140	90,283	275,423
Do 1856	135,308	89,158	224,466
Total.....	2,180,643	2,447,738	4,635,460

Of this, 2,244,96 persons who arrived in 1856 landed in Maine, 1,381; in New Hampshire, 27; in Massachusetts, 19,225; in Rhode Island, 99; in New York, 162,108; in Pennsylvania, 8,450; in Maryland, 6,128; in Virginia, 15; in South Carolina, 733; in Florida, 203; in Alabama, 130; in Louisiana, 18,758; in Texas, 1,576; and in California, 5,668; of the whole number, 24,060 were born in the United States; 25,904 in England; 54,849 in Ireland; 3,297 in Scotland; 1,126 in Wales; 14,331 reported themselves as British subjects, but did not specify in which of the three kingdoms they were born; 63,807 were born in Germany; 7,246 in France; 7,221 in Prussia; 4,733 in China; 6,493 in British America; 1,780 in Switzerland; 1,395 in Holland; 1,156 in Norway and Sweden; 1,337 in the West Indies; 1,982 in Belgium; and the remainder in various other countries.—200,002 declared their intention to reside in the United States, 100 died on the voyage. The age and sex are stated as follows:

Age..... Male Feml's Total

Under five years of age..... 5,393 8,006 16,399

Between 5 years of age and 10..... 7,525 6,882 14,405

Between 10 years of age and 15..... 6,330 5,988 11,328

Between 15 years of age and 20..... 12,000 11,816 23,816

Between 20 years of age and 25..... 24,626 16,301 40,927

Between 25 years of age and 30..... 33,390 10,329 32,669

Between 30 years of age and 40..... 9,994 4,847 14,841

Between 40 years of age and upward..... 12,300 7,705 19,908

Age not stated..... 11,723 8,061 19,872

Total..... 155,308 9,188 224,496

* Of this number, 4,180 males and 3,653 females were under 21 years of age, and 6,833 males and 4,057 females were above 21 years of age.

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TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, AND VALISES.

**GREAT BARGAINS IN TRUNKS AT
J. H. McCleary's
NATIONAL TRUNK EMPORIUM,
CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.**

I would respectfully invite the attention of merchants and others visiting the city to my large and elegant assortment of Trunks and Bonnet Boxes, offered at least 25% less than any other establishment in the city. My stock embraces a greater variety of Trunks than is kept by any other house in the Western country. Many of the styles are entirely new and cannot fail to please those in want of a trunk both as regards price and quality. The main advantage which I possess over the other houses in the city, such as manufacturing my own boxes, finding my own leather, importing my own material, &c., enables me to offer my Trunks at much lower prices than any other establishment either in this city or Cincinnati. Merchants and others will be consulting their own interests before giving me a call before making their purchases. Orders promptly attended to.

J. H. McCLEARY.

A. J. MORRISON

**A. J. MORRISON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN**

**SADDLERY HARDWARE,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,**

**AND
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,
&c., &c., &c.,**

Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and pecular inducements extended to cash purchasers.

J. A. MORRISON & CO.

June 26 d&b w&b

DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.

**Lexington and Frankfort—6 A. M. and 2:45 P. M.
Lagrange and Way Places—5:15 P. M.**

**Cincinnati and the East and St. Louis via Jeffersonville and Ohio and Mississippi Railroad—8 P. M.
St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.**

**St. Louis, the East, and Chicago via Jeffersontown and Indianapolis—6:15 A. M. and 11 A. M.
Nashville—6 A. M.**

Portland—10 minutes.

STEAMBOAT—REGULAR PACKETS.

**Cincinnati—Daily at 12 M.
Kentucky River—Saturday at 3 P. M.**

**St. Louis—Daily, generally.
Tennessee, Cumberland, and Green Rivers—Irregular.
Mississippi, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Lower Mississippi and New Orleans—Irregular.**

GENERAL INFORMATION.

DEPARTURE OF STAGES.

Bowling Green and Mammoth Cave—Daily, and Nashville every other day at 6 A. M. by the cars from the Nashville depot.

**Nashville via Bardstown—Every other day at 4 A. M.
Bardstown via Springfield, Lebanon to Columbia and Greensburg—Every other day at 4 A. M.**

**Fayetteville—Every day at 4 A. M.
Danville and Harrodsburg—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sundays excepted).**

**Bloomfield—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.
Taylorsville—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.
Shelbyville—Accommodation every day at 1 P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Shawneetown—Every day at 4 A. M.**

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—Monday, June 1st.

The new month opens with a fair docket—apparently prolific of fees to the officers and attorneys.

Disorderly.—Sam Martin attacked and insulted Mrs. Walker in relation to a couple of children the court had bound out. They had previously been in the possession of a prostitute, and Walker it appears desired to return them to their former guardianship.

Theft.—Louisa Brown on Saturday evening went to the auction store of A. L. Williams & Co., on Market street, bought a lot of tablecloths, and then stole 23½ yards linen and four handkerchiefs. She professed to have bought the goods of a peddler. Sentenced to receive twenty stripes.

Another Theft.—Hervey Tunstall, a likely negro man, was charged with stealing \$1,040 from Harriet Wilson. She had that sum last January, all in gold, with the exception of \$20 Kentucky money. It was proven that Hervey took a bag of gold amounting to \$940 to Coney Logan's (f. m. c.) house, and afterwards removed it. Mr. George Ainslee testified to having assisted the accused to purchase himself, and that he had a bill of sale of him from Tunstall—that he had paid about \$404 in all, most of which was wildcat money. The theft was proven, but being a slave he could only be punished with thirty-nine stripes.

An Abused Husband.—Charles Stevens returned home to his wife on Sunday, assaulted her with a knife, and, for the offence, John Thompson gallantly espoused woman's rights. The result was a terrible beating of Stevens, who appeared in court maimed, bruised, and deformed. Thompson was complimented for his chivalric defense of the lady and held to bail in \$300 to be of good behavior for three months.

Drunkenness.—Patrick Scally and wife last evening arrayed two children in gaudy attire to join in the procession at one of the Catholic churches. Before leaving for church Pat had sold, in violation of law, a sufficient quantity of whisky to Wm. Higgins to make him drunk. Thereupon H. was noisy, and Scally had him arrested. Bail in \$300 for two months.

EXCURSION TO CINCINNATI.—The Mayor and members of the General Council will leave Jeffersonville to-morrow evening at six o'clock for Cincinnati, remain in that city Wednesday, and join the excursion to St. Louis Thursday morning, 4th instant.

THE DAVID WHITE.—Messrs. Sherly, Bell, & Co. have kindly placed the following dispatch at our disposal:

CAIRO, June 1. David White passed here this morning. Up Tuesday night. Leave Wednesday. A. MCGILL.

THE LONDON TIMES.—The London Times contains an article on parliamentary reform. The gist of it is that parliamentary reform is at present more a parliamentary than a popular question; but that if Ministers do not take it up and deal with it, the parliamentary will be converted into a popular question, and, amidst the excitement, "the ground will be occupied with some huge, misshapen, irrational creature of misrule, too strong to be displaced and but a sorry substitute for correction."

IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH CURED IN TWO HOURS.—By Dr. Jones, of Philadelphia. The only man living who can cure Stammering, &c., without pain and requires no pay till his patient can talk and read without an impediment. By request he remains till the 9th of June, at the Galt House, in this place, when he goes South.

DEAFNESS CURED.—With a success never before known, by Dr. Jones, at the Galt House, Louisville.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES INSERTED.—In movement and appearance as perfect as the natural eye without pain. All cases can be suited by Dr. Jones at the Galt House, where he remains two weeks longer by request, i. e. till June 9th. Chronic diseases treated also.

MONDAY MORNING.—Monday morning about 4 o'clock, June 1st, 1857, Mrs. CARASSA BORIE, wife of Alder Borie, in the 47th year of her age.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.—We have a very large assortment of the most approved styles and patterns just received at m12 & b.

LADIES' FINE PHILADELPHIA LASTING GAITERS.—Lasting Gaiters with heels received and for sale at m13 & b.

MISSES' LASTING GAITERS AND KID BOOTS.—With heels received at OWEN & WOOD'S.

MARTIN & HALL & SONS' GUITARS.—Our stock of the above is again complete in all styles and sizes at the reduced prices, wholesale or retail.

FINE VINES.—We are in receipt of a beautiful asortment of fine Italian and French Violins for sale wholesale or retail. D. P. FAULDS & CO.

ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, 3-PLY, AND ALL OTHER GRADES.

FINE WATCHES.—Just received a lot of very fine Watches in gold and silver cases. Call and see them at JAS. L. LEMON'S.

ROYAL KITS & CO. Main st., bet. Second and Third.

EXTRA FINE WATCHES.—I have just received a beautiful lot of GOLD WATCHES which have a long and long to come, with magic and extra heavy hunting cases, which added to others recently received, make my stock of Watches for ladies and gent's wear very complete. Call and examine them at WM. KENDRICK'S, 71 Third st.

A BEAUTIFUL, CHEAP, AND FINE ARTICLE OF FABRIC.—For Boys' and Youth. Soft Hat just received from our factory and for sale at very low prices by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.

GENTS' FELT (SOFT) HATS. French and American manufacture, just received and for sale at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.

WEN & WOOD. Dealers in every variety of men's, boys', youth's, ladies', misses', and children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. have now in store one of the best selected stocks to be found in the West, which we have made especially in our variety of good material and by the best manufacturers. It will be our endeavor, by always keeping the best quality of goods, by low and strictly uniform prices, to merit the patronage of the public. Those wishing anything in our line will find it their interest to give us a call.

HARPER FOR JUNE.—One case Patent Feathers. Extra soft, round, every way suitable. Every housekeeper should have one. For sale low by the dozen or single one at W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

WILLOW WARE.—The most complete assortments of Willow Ware in every shape and size, and of Market, Trade, and Cloth, Silver Knives, and Reticules, Baskets, Nursery Chairs, Cradles, Cabins and Carriages, Sewing Flower Baskets, Fancy and Sewing Chairs, &c., at m22 & b.

WEN & WOOD.—Peacock Feather & Brushes; Stump Brushes; do; Drawing Brushes; Wisp Brooms; received and for sale at W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

FEATHER DUSTERS!—FEATHER DUSTERS!—One case Patent Feathers. Extra soft, round, every way suitable. Every housekeeper should have one. For sale low by the dozen or single one at W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

WEN & WOOD.—Willow Ware in every variety of shape and size, and of Market, Trade, and Cloth, Silver Knives, and Reticules, Baskets, Nursery Chairs, Cradles, Cabins and Carriages, Sewing Flower Baskets, Fancy and Sewing Chairs, &c., at m22 & b.

HARPER FOR JUNE.—GODEY FOR JUNE.

GRAHAM FOR JUNE.

HARPER, GODEY, AND GRAHAM'S MAGAZINES for June just received and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

m22 & b

JOHN KITTS & CO. Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

ROYAL KITS & CO. Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

NICARAGUA.—How Walker and his Men Escaped—The Family at Rivas—Eating Mules, Horses, Cats, and Dogs.—General Henningssen, Colonel Titus, and one division of the army of Nicaragua have arrived in New York. One of the reporters of the Tribune visited the former and derived some information in regard to the evacuation of the country by Walker. The reporter states:

Since the last advices received here from General Walker, the allies made an attack on the entrenched at Rivas with a force of 2,600 men. The assault lasted six hours, and was hotly contested throughout. As near as could be ascertained, with 400 killed and 400 wounded, including 30 officers taken by General Walker, one cannot help longing to the allies also fall into the hands of the filibusters. Walker's total loss in this engagement, in killed and wounded, did not exceed 50 or 60 men.

From this time until the second week in April, when Gen. Morris arrived, the allied command, the allies, no longer operations to speak of took place on either side. On the 11th of that month the allied forces, led on, it was said, by deserters from the filibuster camp, made a desperate attack on General Walker's intrenchments, and succeeded in driving possession of all the lower plaza. About one hundred and fifty had entered the ranks of the town, when Gen. Henningssen succeeded in bringing three guns to bear upon them, which mowed them down with great slaughter. About half of them escaped, and the remainder, being surrounded, were obliged to surrender. After a short repose, the allies again advanced, but were repulsed, but not without contesting the ground inch by inch. One hundred and three prisoners in all remained in the hands of Gen. Walker after the fighting was over.

The hopes of the filibusters were greatly sustained by the constant arrival of news from Col. Lockwood, and particularly San Juan, where we were desirous of looking for him as a large and promiscuous assemblage. No wonder they like the matinées and coax all their newly-married friends to give them in turn.

There is another kind of party peculiar to New York, which however is not very popular, it generally being considered a cheap way of paying off obligations. This is a "Caudle" party, not with any reference to the world-renowned lecture of that name, but from some remote connection with a kind of respectable grec used only by "old" families, and generally given to invalids in a state of convalescence. These entertainments are exclusively feminine, and also take place in the daytime. If the hostess owns a baby it is dressed up in state and sits in the arms of its nurse to help the mother receive her guests. The cards are issued in the ordinary way, excepting that the significant word *Caudle* is written in one corner. It would be telling tales out of school to say what is done at these exclusively feminine gatherings, but one of the important ceremonies is to hand round cups of rich caudle to each of the company; this, alas, constituting a principal part of the refreshment. Caudle parties are, however, at an end, and the last of the matinées takes place this week, and so we have absolutely nothing to do but discuss the merits of Newport and farmhouses, which last are getting to be decidedly the rage.

[From our New York Correspondent.] FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE. FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

CLOSE ON THE FASHIONABLE SEASON.

At last the spell is broken; the cold, gray clouds, which have enveloped us like a pall, have dispersed and the bright, glorious sun asserted its supremacy. The whole city begins to wear a changed aspect. The grass is green in the parks, the trees are leafing out rapidly, and, in the twilight, young children play carelessly and happily. But from Broadway the beauty and pride are fast disappearing, the belles of last season are nearly all married off, and most of them are on their way to Europe, while the few who are left console themselves with an occasional matinée, and discuss plans for the approaching summer. These matinées have become very fashionable during the latter part of the past winter, and will doubtless supersede, with many, the evening parties, in which the late hours are a great objection. The time occupied generally from 5 to 7; the house is closed and brilliantly lighted, as for the evening; the costumes are as light and elegant and the entertainment consists of music and dancing and refreshments in the usual order.

In a gloomy season there is something magical in the change from the cold, gray sky, the dull, leaden clouds, to the interior of splendid apartments glowing with light and warmth, echoing sweet music and filled with gaily-dressed fairies who flit about at their own capricious will, without the restraint imposed by a large and promiscuous assemblage. No wonder they like the matinées and coax all their newly-married friends to give them in turn.

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"GROSIELLE" MODES IN WALKING AND CARRIAGE DRESS.

The last imported novelty is in muslins, organdies, and jacquets, and consists of a new color which is just now the *passion* of the Parisian ladies, a peculiar kind of red called *groselle*. It will wash perfectly and is only contrasted with white, from which it stands out with striking effect. It comes only in flounced robes and stripes, sometimes accompanied by the *laize de cote* or side stripe which is now so fashionable. The price is moderate, not more than "takes" only among the most distinguished ladies in New York, common persons being afraid to venture on anything at once so novel and so striking.

DROWNED.—A deck passenger on the steamer Fashion, whose name is believed to be Simon Spence, fell overboard from that steamer while lying at Evansville on Friday night, and was drowned. He had a number of small printed bills in his pocket, of which the following is a copy:

Bill of Bills.—Simon Spence will deliver for — on Nov. —, 1857, the following bill of —. For which the said — agrees to pay — dollar and — cents on the day of the delivery.

FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS.—The New York Independent of Thursday has the following in its list of failures and suspensions:

Geo. V. Steele & Co., New York city; Cross & Hoyt, New York city; Nathaniel Bloodgood, New York city; Beale, Melick & Dewitt, New York city; Jacob Printz, Phala, Pa.; W. B. Murray & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Neckman & Seger, Baltimore, Md.; Russell & McAfee, Wheeling, Va.; Jos. F. Church, Charleston, S. C.; Jacob Pool, Minerva, Ky., suspended; Hutchinson & Palmer, Cleveland, O.; P. F. Chamberlain, Laporte, Ind.; C. R. Dunbar, Kalamazoo, Mich.; McClure, McNeal, & Co., Lansing, Michigan.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday says:

DEPUTY MARSHALL CHURCHILL AND HIS POSSE.—Deputy Patton, intrusted by United States Marshal Siford with the *habeas corpus* for the release of Churchill and his *pose*, who were arrested by the sheriff of Clark county and confined in the jail at Springfield, came down on the cars last evening with the party in question. The case will come up before Judge Leavitt, of the United States District Court, to-morrow.

OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 29, 6 o'clock. Dr. Scott, of Cincinnati, read the report of the committee on the narrative of the state of religion. Of 150 Presbyteries connected with this body, 110 had sent up accounts of the progress of religion in their midst; of them, 98 had made reports particularly encouraging, and 14 of the remaining Presbyteries favorable as could be expected of the region in which they were located.

The report was adopted, and recommended to be read in all the churches.

Dr. Moore, chairman of the Committee on Theological Seminaries, read the report of the committee on the number of students attending the seminaries in all the seminaries is 97—less than last year. The report contained nominations of Directors for the different seminaries, and recommended the election of a fourth Professor in the Danville Seminary. The report was adopted.

Mr. Prentiss, of New York, Professor of Ancient Languages in Transylvania University in this city, was put in nomination for fourth professor in Danville Seminary, and the election made the order of the day on Monday at 11 o'clock.

The Committee on Systematic Benevolence reported that the actions had been received from 21 Presbyteries signifying that this cause was rapidly gaining ground among the churches, and was working well, resulting in increased contributions. The report was adopted.

The resolutions respecting the American Bible Society were adopted.

The motion of Judge Fine, to commit the subject to a committee of five to report to the next General Assembly, was modified by the mover to a simple commitment to the next Assembly, without any committee.

1. The American Bible Society has, by the terms of its constitution, no legitimate right to alter, in any way, the common and accepted standard English Scriptures, as they stand at the creation of that Society.

2. Concerning the said English Scriptures, the American Bible Society has power to print and distribute them to collectors and manufacturers for the purpose that it has no power to edit them—in any other sense than to keep them in the exact condition in which the standard English Bible stood at the formation of said Society.

3. The General Assembly, and the Church, it represents, are, and from the beginning have been, the firm and unanimous supporters of the American Bible Society. And it is in this sense we feel called on to say that we neither do nor can allow, on our part, of any, even the smallest, departure from the original principle on which that society was founded, and in the strict construction that it has continued supports that society by the Protestant Church, which depends upon the strict adherence of the society to those dear and simple principles.

4. The Board of Publication of the Presbyterian Church will, and do, report to the General Assembly a plan for the preparation and general publication of the common English Bible in a form suitable for pulpits, with the standard text unchanged, and the usual accessaries, to the text commonly found in pulpits English Bibles from 1611 to 1847.

The discussion on which it elicited was listened to with interest, and the side remarks were occasionally curt and crisp.

Dr. Breckinridge moved to lay the question of postponement on the table. Lost—Yea 117, nays 127.

Judge Fine's motion to postpone was then voted on, the roll called, and the result was—yea 120, nays 114; so the motion carried.

WHEAT IN EGYPT.—Wheat in Egypt promises to be a splendid crop. In Union, Johnson, Alexander, and adjoining counties, the fall sown wheat is "heading out" most beautifully. Mr. Willis Willard, a wealthy merchant of Jonesboro, has 250 acres of wheat, all headed out, which bids fair to yield at least 30 bushels per acre; 7,500 bushels of nice clean wheat is a snug little crop for one farmer to raise. Ground into flour it would make 1,500 barrels—being enough to bread a town containing 1,200 inhabitants.

Chicago Tribune.

The peach trees in this section of the country are fuller than we ever saw them before. It seems that cold weather did not injure them in the least. During the last few days we have been visited with copious showers, which has greatly revived everything.

Henderson Commercial.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 31st of May, by the Rev. Mr. Scofield, Mr. Thomas D. Polk to Miss Mary E. Pollock, both of this city.

[From our New York Correspondent.] FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

CLOSE ON THE FASHIONABLE SEASON.

At last the spell is broken; the cold, gray clouds, which have enveloped us like a pall, have dispersed and the bright, glorious sun asserted its supremacy. The whole city begins to wear a changed aspect. The grass is green in the parks, the trees are leafing out rapidly, and, in the twilight, young children play carelessly and happily. But from Broadway the beauty and pride are fast disappearing, the belles of last season are nearly all married off, and most of them are on their way to Europe, while the few who are left console themselves with an occasional matinée, and discuss plans for the approaching summer. These matinées have become very fashionable during the latter part of the past winter, and will doubtless supersede, with many, the evening parties, in which the late hours are a great objection. The time occupied generally from 5 to 7; the house is closed and brilliantly lighted, as for the evening; the costumes are as light and elegant and the entertainment consists of music and dancing and refreshments in the usual order.

Bonnets for this month retain all the peculiarities described in previous letters. As yet summer modes have not made their appearance on the promenade, although the season for trade is considered nearly over, the reason being the exceedingly cold and stormy weather. A few days since an opening of superb French hats took place, of which one specimen is particularly rich. This was a very costly chip, with an insertion of deep, corn-colored silk between the edge and the central part. The crown was sloping and had an oval piece of the same material inserted in the center and surrounded by two bands of chip, edged with a fine cord of corn-colored silk. Attached to the outside edge was a sweeping fall of lace, which encircled the bonnet, shading the deep curtain behind. The ornaments on the outside were ribbon and a full, long summer plume, made of fine, corn-colored chenille, tipped with marabout, an entirely novel decoration. Around the edge of the front was a fall of rich white chantilly lace, with fine points, which drooped over the inside ruche, and to which were attached little pearl bugles with drops of jet which touched the forehead. This is a new feature and is very becoming. Beside this the only other inside trimming was a bow and long ends of groselle velvet. The price was \$45.

In mantles there is very little of novelty that has not previously been described. The "May Flower" is a large shawl circle with a drab center composed of a handsome material which looks like uncultivated velvet. The upper and lower parts are of white foundation lace, covered with almost innumerable rows of inch wide drab fringe, with a peculiar silvery tint.

A pretty shawl circle is made for young ladies, and intended especially for watering places, of fine pale buff linen, trimmed with five graduated rows of white linen laid. To this a pointed hood is attached, gathered at the throat and ornamented with two handsome silk tassels. These are very pretty, light, cool, and in addition cheap, which is a desideratum at such a time as the present, when all kinds of goods rate enormously high.

A new compound perfume which has been imported by Keger & Co., of this city, for the purpose of giving a pleasant odor to the wardrobe, which it also preserves from the attacks of moths, is creating quite a sensation. It is called "Khus-Khus," or bitvert, and is a species of India grass, which, when throwing off the moisture after a shower of rain, fills the whole surrounding air with its odor. This is compounded with flowers and put in elegant blue satin bags ornamented with silver fringe, and is growing rapidly in favor with our most fastidious elegants. They have also a Spanish powder, which is said to work almost fabulous effects upon the skin, producing that pearl-like transparency which is so much an object of ambition with the modern belles. It may be deplorable, but it is true, that four-fifths of the young and fair daughters of fashion strive to heighten natural charms by the aid of foreign materials.

"GROSIELLE" MODES IN WALKING AND CARRIAGE DRESS.

The last imported novelty is in muslins, organdies, and jacquets, and consists of a new color which is just now the *passion* of the Parisian ladies, a peculiar kind of red called *groselle*. It will wash perfectly and is only contrasted with white, from which it stands out with striking effect. It comes only in flounced robes and stripes, sometimes accompanied by the *laize de cote* or side stripe which is now so fashionable. The price is moderate, not more than "takes" only among the most distinguished ladies in New York, common persons being afraid to venture on anything at once so novel and so striking.

Lovely variations in grenadines and all kinds of summer tissues are also imported by each succeeding stammer, and the most experienced dealers say that Parisian manufacturers have surpassed themselves this season in the beauty and novelty of their designs. The newest styles of baroque robes are all made with grenadine flounces, some forming a perfect imitation of honiton, while the grenadines have silk flounces woven in brilliant *chen* or chintz patterns or sometimes rich satin stripes so wrought into the body of the material as to enhance rather than lessen the chances of its durability. Elegant flounces are composed of three plain stripes one inch and a half in width in silk, satin, or a mixture of chenille in some brilliantly or strikingly contrasting colors. These are each edged with fringe of the same shade as the centre of the robe and form a bayadere stripe in serials which it only needs to do but discuss the merits of Newport and farmhouses, which last are getting to be decidedly the rage.

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